THE

PROSPECTUS,

CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BYE-LAWS,

OF THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

TOGETHER WITH

LISTS

OF THE

PROPRIETORS AND SUBSCRIBERS;

AND AN APPENDIX.

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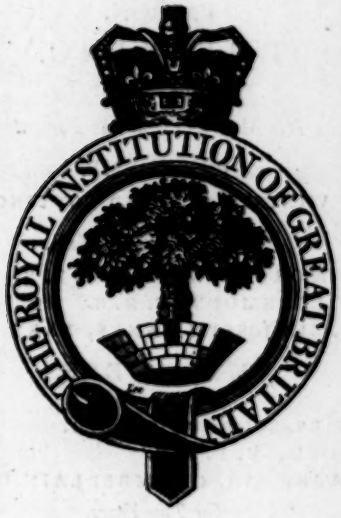

ROYAL INSTITUTION

OF

GREAT BRITAIN,

FOR DIFFUSING THE KNOWLEDGE, AND FACILITATING
THE GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF

USEFUL MECHANICAL INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS;

AND FOR TEACHING, BY

COURSES OF PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS,

THE

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE

TO THE

COMMON PURPOSES OF LIFE.

PATRON,

THE KING.

[*Officers appointed by His* MAJESTY *at the Formation of the Institution.*]

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.*

It is an undoubted truth, that the successive improvements in the condition of man, from a state of ignorance and barbarism to that of the highest cultivation and refinement, are usually effected by the aid of machinery in procuring the necessaries, the comforts, and the elegancies of life; and that the pre-eminence of any people in civilization, is, and ought ever to be estimated by the state of industry and mechanical improvement among them.

* After mature deliberation upon all the terms in the European languages, which have been used to distinguish public bodies; such as schools, academies, colleges, universities, societies, corporations, &c. it was found, that every one is either appropriated to well known establishments, or less adapted to the views of the present society than the word INSTITUTION, already well known for near a century in the famous "*Instituto*" of Bologna.

In proof of this great and striking truth, no other argument requires to be offered, than an immediate reference to the experience of all ages and places. The various nations of the earth, the provinces of each nation, the towns, and even the villages of the same province, differ from each other in their accommodations, and are in every respect more flourishing and populous, the greater their activity in establishing new channels of industry. Successful exertions give courage to the spirit of invention; the sciences flourish; and as the moral and physical powers of man increase, new methods of improvement become practicable, which in an earlier state of society, would have appeared altogether visionary.

Who among the Ancients would have listened to the extraordinary scheme of writing books with such rapidity, that one man by this new art should perform the work of twenty thousand amanuenses?—What philosopher would have given credit to the daring project of navigating the widest oceans?—or imagined the astonishing effects of gun-powder?—or even suspected the useful and extended powers of the steam engine?—discoveries which have changed the course of human affairs, and of which the future effects can scarcely yet be conjectured! The men of those early ages, in the confidence of their own wisdom, might have derided them as impossible, or rejected them as unnecessary: but to those who enjoy the full effect of these and numerous other instances of successful invention, it surely becomes a duty to reason upon different principles, and to exert all means in their power to give effect to the progress of improvement. To point out the causes which impede this progress, and to invite the public to join in effectually removing them, is the purpose of the present address.

The slowness with which improvements of every kind make their way into common use,—and especially such improvements as are most calculated to be of general utility,—is very remarkable; and forms a striking contrast to the extreme avidity with which those unmeaning changes are adopted, which folly and caprice are continually bringing forth, and sending into the world under the auspices of fashion. On the first view of the subject it appears very extraordinary, that any person should neglect, or refuse to avail himself of a proposed invention or contrivance, which is evidently calculated to facilitate his labour, and increase his comforts;—but when we reflect on the power of habit, and consider how difficult it is for a person even to *perceive* the imperfections of instruments to which he has been accustomed from his early youth, our surprise will be very much diminished.

Many other circumstances are unfavourable to the introduction of improvements. The very proposal of any thing new carries with it something offensive;—something that seems to imply superiority; and even that kind of superiority precisely, to which mankind are least disposed to submit. There are few who do not feel ashamed, and mortified, at being obliged to learn any thing new, after they have for a long time been considered, and been accustomed to consider themselves, as proficients in the business in which they are engaged. Their awkwardness in their new apprenticeship, more especially when they are obliged to work with tools with which they are not acquainted, tends much to increase their dislike to the teacher and his doctrine.

To these obstacles to the introduction of new improvements, we may add the innumerable mistakes,—voluntary and involuntary,—committed by workmen who are employed in any business which is new to them, and which perhaps they neither understand nor approve; and, what is still more to be feared, those alterations which workmen in general, and more especially those who pride themselves on their ingenuity, have an irresistible propensity to make when they are employed in executing any thing that is new.—How many useful inventions have been brought into disrepute by alterations intended and announced as improvements?—It must be allowed also, that some cause for suspicion naturally arises, to manufacturers, and to the world at large, from frequent instances of pretended inventions, destitute of all real value.

They who propose improvements are commonly suspected of being influenced by interested motives; and this suspicion, which is often but too well founded, occasions little attention to be paid to such proposals, by the public.

Not only suspicion, but jealousy and envy have too often their share in obstructing the progress of improvement, and in preventing the adoption of plans calculated to promote the public good.

The most meritorious exertions in favour of the public prosperity are often viewed with suspicion; and the fair fame that is derived from those exertions, with jealousy and envy: and many, who have too much discernment not to perceive the merit of an undertaking evidently useful, and too much regard

for their reputation not to appear to approve of it, are yet very far from wishing it success.

This melancholy truth is but too well known, and has more effect in deterring sensible and well disposed persons from offering to the public their plans for useful improvements, than all the trouble and difficulty that would attend the execution of them.

These are the chief causes which prevent the advancement and reception of valuable inventions already made; and they operate also against the production of such as might be made by ingenious men, if they were not discouraged by such impediments. But there is another serious obstacle, which is produced even by the flourishing condition of society, resulting from those very improvements. From the subdivision of labour which naturally takes place where active industry and the security of property are established, it happens that almost every man becomes confined to some appropriate occupation; seldom regarding, or even knowing what may be the processes or operations to which the material of his trade may be subjected, before or after it passes through his hands: still less does he know what is performed in other branches of trade and manufacture. The acquisition of wealth almost totally engages the attention of individuals thus employed. Hence those vain pretensions to superior excellence;—that scorn of improvement;—because improvement supposes previous imperfection;—and those earnest endeavours at secrecy and monopoly: in addition to which there is a natural fear of risque, which deters men from entering upon new undertakings, of which they are not qualified

to form a judgment. It cannot, therefore, be wondered, that the generality of manufacturers should posses neither the knowledge, the inclination, nor the spirit to make improvements.

Among the various operators who take their stations in the great laboratory of civil society, there are others who cannot be classed either with manufacturers or merchants, though they perform a great and very essential part of the general work. These men are Philosophers, who have devoted themselves to the labour of observing,—comparing,—analysing,—inventing. The movements of the universe, the relations and habitudes of men and of things,—causes and effects,—motives and consequences,—are the powers on which they meditate for the developement of truth, by those remote analogies which escape the vulgar mind. It is the business of these philosophers to examine every operation of nature or of art, and to establish general theories for the direction and conducting of future processes. Invention seems to be peculiarly the province of the man of science; his ardour in the pursuit of truth is unremitted; discovery is his harvest; utility his reward. Yet it may be demanded whether his moral and intellectual habits are precisely such as may be calculated to produce useful practical improvements. Detached, as he usually is, from the ordinary pursuits of life, little if at all accustomed to contemplate the scheme of profit and loss,—will he descend from the sublime general theories of science, and enter into the detail of weight, measure, price, quality, or the individual properties of the materials, which must be precisely known before a chance of success can be gained?—Does he know them?—will he become an operative artist?—or can he make advances of this nature, if he do not?—Are

his motives and his powers equal to this task?—Surely they are not.—The practical knowledge,—the stimulus of interest,—and the capital of the manufacturer, are here wanting; while the manufacturer on his part, is equally in want of the general information, and accurate reasoning of the man of science.

There appear to be but three direct methods of diminishing or removing these difficulties: 1. To give premiums or prizes to the inventors. 2. To grant temporary monopolies. And, 3. To direct the public attention to the arts, by an institution for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements. The *first* already constitutes the object of a most respectable Society;* the *second* is already provided for by the law of the land; and the *third* is now offered to the consideration of the public.

The two chief purposes of the ROYAL INSTITUTION, being the speedy and general diffusion of the knowledge of all new and useful improvements, in whatever quarter of the world they may originate; and teaching the application of scientific discoveries, to the improvement of arts and manufactures in this country, and to the increase of domestic comfort and convenience; these objects will constantly be had in view, not only in the arrangement and execution of the plan, but also in the future management of the Institution.

In the execution of the plan the Managers have purchased, with the approbation of the Proprietors, a very spacious and

* The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, instituted 1753.

commodious house in Albemarle-street, where convenient and airy rooms will be prepared for the reception and public exhibition of all such new mechanical inventions and improvements, as shall be thought worthy of the public notice, and proper to be publicly exhibited; and, more especially, of all such contrivances as tend to increase the conveniences and comforts of life, to promote domestic economy, to improve taste, or to advance useful industry.

The completest working models, or constructions of the full size, will be provided, and exhibited in different parts of this public repository, of all such new mechanical inventions as are applicable to the common purposes of life.

Every consideration unites in shewing how highly important it must be to the progress of real improvements, to have some general collection of useful mechanical contrivances, constructed on the most approved principles, and kept constantly in actual use, to which application can be made, as to a standard; in order to determine whether the failure of experiments be owing to errors in principle, or to the mistakes of workmen employed in the construction, or to those of the servants intrusted with the management of the machinery.

How useful also would such a repository be for furnishing models, and for giving instruction to artificers who may be employed in imitating them! Workmen must see what they are to imitate—bare description will not suffice to give them ideas so precise as to prevent error in the execution of the work.

But this is also the case with mankind in general, and even with the best informed; for, how great is that effort of the imagination which is necessary to form an adequate idea of what we have not seen!—Descriptions, though they be illustrated by the best drawings, can give but very imperfect ideas of things; and the impressions they leave are faint and transitory, and seldom excite that degree of ardour which ought to accompany the pursuit of interesting improvements. Something *visible*, and *tangible*, is necessary to fix the attention, and determine the choice.

This tacit recommendation from a respectable Public Institution, where, things judged worthy of public notice, will be exposed to view, must evidently tend to produce the happiest effects. The manufacturer, as well as the consumer, will become instructed as to the real value of new objects presented to view. The Managers of such an Institution will be above all suspicion of interested motives; their situation in life places them out of the reach of the mean jealousy of interested competition; and if, contrary to all expectation, the effects of prejudice should, in some respect or other, be directed against their laudable exertions, a firm perseverance in their duties must at length remove that ignorance which alone can give them birth.

An Institution of this nature, is peculiarly calculated to produce that unity of pursuit between manufacturers and men of science, which is absolutely necessary for attaining perfection in the theory, as well as in the practice of all the arts of civilized life. The philosopher will behold and contemplate the prodigious number of truly scientific experiments, which are hourly performed in the workshops of ignorant men; and the artist,

by being taught to seize the general outline and connexion of the manual operations by which he obtains his bread, may learn to simplify his often tedious processes, and give increased value to the product of his labours.

The collection and exhibition of models and machines, will be rendered more effectual in their consequences, by detailed accounts, or descriptions, illustrated by correct drawings. Arrangements will be made, and correspondences established for obtaining the earliest and best information respecting every valuable improvement which may be made either at home or in foreign countries. Visitations of manufactories, careful examinations of the processes of the arts, regular investigations, with accurate reports and registers of those operations and proceedings which may constitute the objects of inquiry or information, will, no doubt, afford very interesting results. To this growing mass of instruction, the Managers will add a library of all the best treatises on the subjects for which this Institution is established, as well as those publications of academies, and journals of repute, which exhibit the transactions of ingenious men in every part of the world.

In order to carry into effect the second object of the Institution, namely, that of *teaching the application of science to the useful purposes of life*, a lecture-room will be fitted up for philosophical lectures and experiments; and a complete laboratory, and philosophical apparatus, with the necessary instruments for making chemical and philosophical experiments: and men of the first eminence in science will be engaged to officiate in this essential department.

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It may appear necessary to give some statement or enumeration of the several views to which the attention and the powers of this Institution will be directed. Such an enumeration, if made with only a small degree of the precision to which it is entitled, would grasp at once the whole extent and disposition of national industry. That man must labour for his food, and defend himself from the inclemencies of the seasons,—from the attacks of ferocious animals,—and from the still more pernicious operations and influence of vice in his fellow-creatures, are inevitable decrees of Providence!—He must be nourished;—he must be clothed;—houses,—towns,—fortresses,—roads,—canals,—carriages,—ships,—instruments of manufacture,—weapons of offence and defence,—the subdivision of labour,—commercial intercourse,—and political regulation—all these must be established. This rapid association of words and ideas,—every one of which includes a science,—for the supply and regulation of things in the highest degree important to man, may serve, in the present short outline, to lead the mind to some of those objects which, of necessity, must constitute the pursuits of an institution established for purposes so great and truly dignified.

But though the extent and importance of the various departments from which the Institution may derive the means of diffusing the knowledge of valuable improvements, and teaching the application of science to the advancement of manufactures, are too great to admit of any comprehensive enumeration; and though, from the intimate connection of all the several subjects of art, it is at present impossible to give an outline of that arrangement into which the communications of the several

lecturers must ultimately be disposed;—it seems, nevertheless, expedient to state the leading topics; with a view to assist the meditations of those who may be disposed to enter more minutely into the plan of operations to be adopted by this Institution.

The machines and models will afford a perpetual source of instruction. The lectures will be more particularly useful to elucidate and apply those general principles which are only in part observable in particular structures. The first principles of mechanics will be exhibited, and explained in the simple engines called the mechanical powers; and to these will be referred the prodigious variety of tools, implements, and engines in common use, the curiosity and value of which, as well as the improvements they are capable of receiving, are but too frequently overlooked. Under this head will come the practical operations of various arts, and the mutual connection between the theory of mechanics, and the experimental knowledge of the materials; requisites, which do not often accompany each other, though of the utmost necessity. Under the division of General Mechanics, will be shewn the advantages we derive from those happy expedients which abridge the labour of man in the culture of the ground,—the preparation of food and clothing,—by mills,—looms,—and other engines; and the improvements still possible in the wonderful arts of writing and printing; the effects of which arts have already carried the intellectual operations of society to a height they could by no other means have attained without them.

The comprehensive science of modern chemistry, will be taught and elucidated in the most simple and perspicuous manner. The processes of the laboratory will be employed to

disengage and exhibit those substances which, with regard to the present extent of our knowledge, are considered as the elements of other bodies. Their compounds will be shewn; and the history of their connection with the structure of the earth; and their application to useful purposes, will be explained. This elementary knowledge, so desirable, and even indispensable, to the intelligent manufacturer, will then be connected with the great operations of the arts. The nature of soils,—the effects of tillage,—of manures,—and of the air and water of the atmosphere, will also present themselves as subjects of research and elucidation. From the first produce, or raw materials, we shall be led to the various processes they are afterwards made to undergo. The making of bread,—the brewing of beer,—the making of wine, and other fermented liquors;—the distillation of ardent spirit;—the preservation of animal and vegetable substances used as food;—the extraction of starch,—farina,—sugar,—and other valuable articles from vegetables,—the making of butter and cheese,—and numerous other arts, afford proper subjects for investigation; and are, no doubt, susceptible of very beneficial improvements.

Among the more elaborate arts, may be classed those of tanning,—dying,—callico-printing,—bleaching,—the fabrication of pigments,—crayons,—inks,—varnishes, and the like; in many of which, very rapid advances have been lately made.

The mineral products afford materials for arts, of the highest importance to human society. How much do our comforts, and how greatly does the extent of our powers in mechanical

operations and commercial intercourse, depend upon the tenacity and hardness of steel, and its singular property of magnetism! The smelting of metallic ores,—the casting and compounding of metals,—the preparation of acids, and other useful salts;—the indispensable articles of mortar,—cements,—bricks,—pottery,—glass, and enamel, will shew to what valuable purposes the crude minerals have been applied; and will bring to recollection, no inconsiderable number of beautiful inventions of our own time and country.

From the vast field of individual operations, or separate manufactories, the inquirer will be led to other works of more general consideration, which include not only the objects of mechanics and chemistry, strictly taken, but likewise those of commercial operation, and political economy. Under this class of objects will be found, the structure of roads,—and forms of vehicles;—the establishment of canals;—the improvement of rivers,—harbours,—and coasts; the art of war—its engines,—materials,—and edifices; and in particular, that first object of the civil and military engineer,—the estimate of natural powers, or first movers; namely, animal strength,—wind,—water,—steam,—and other elastic and explosive substances. The methods of determining the magnitude of these forces will be shewn, with their application to mills and every other engine. The exhibition of working models, will particularly display the powers of hydraulic machines, and that strikingly useful apparatus, the steam-engine.

But above all, we shall find our contemplations urged to the phenomena of *light* and *heat;* those great powers which give

life and energy to the universe!—powers which, by the wonderful process of combustion, are placed under the command of human beings; who, without their assistance, would not only be incapable of operating with effect on the materials around them, but could scarcely support their own existence. —But if it should be proved, as in fact it may, that in the applications of fire,—in the management of heat,—and in the production of light,—we do not derive half the advantage from combustion, which might be obtained, it will readily be admitted, that these subjects must constitute a very important part of the useful information to be conveyed in the Public Lectures of the ROYAL INSTITUTION.

But in estimating the probable usefulness of this Institution, we must not forget the public advantages that will be derived from the general diffusion of a spirit of experimental investigation and improvement among the higher ranks of society.

When the rich shall take pleasure in contemplating and encouraging such mechanical improvements as are really useful, good taste, with its inseparable companion, good morals, will revive:—rational economy will become fashionable:—industry and ingenuity will be honoured and rewarded; and the pursuits of all the various classes of society will then tend to promote the public prosperity.

CHARTER

OF THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas several of our loving subjects are desirous of forming a *Public Institution for diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements; and for teaching by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life*; and (having subscribed considerable sums of money for that purpose) have humbly besought us to grant unto them and such others as shall be elected, as hereinafter is mentioned, our Royal Charter of Incorporation for the purposes aforesaid, know ye, that we being desirous to promote every useful improvement in arts

and manufactures for the increase of the industry and happiness of all our loving subjects, have of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, given and granted, and we do hereby give and grant, that our right trusty and well beloved cousins *George, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham*; *George, Earl of Morton, Knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle*; *George, Earl of Egremont; and Frederick, Earl of Bessborough, of our Kingdom of Ireland; our right trusty and well beloved counsellors Thomas Pelham, and Sir Joseph Banks, Baronet, Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath; our trusty and well beloved Benjamin, Count of Rumford, of the holy Roman Empire; Sir John Cox Hippisley, Baronet; Richard Clark, Esq. Chamberlain of our City of London; and Richard Joseph Sulivan, Esq.* and such others as shall be from time to time elected in manner hereinafter directed, they, and their successors be and shall for ever hereafter be, by virtue of these presents, one body politic, by the name of the Proprietors of "THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF "GREAT BRITAIN," and them and their successors for the purposes aforesaid, we do hereby constitute and declare to be one body politic and corporate, and by the same name to have perpetual succession, and for ever hereafter to be persons able and capable in the law, and have power to purchase, receive, and possess any goods and chattels whatsoever, and (notwithstanding the statute of mortmain) to purchase, hold, and enjoy to them and their successors, any lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, not exceeding at the time or times of purchasing such lands, tenements, and hereditaments respectively, the yearly value at a rack rent of *two thousand pounds* in the whole, without incurring the penalties or forfeitures of the statutes of mortmain, or any of them. And by the name

aforesaid, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts and pleas whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, in all actions, suits, causes, and things whatsoever; and to act and do in all things relating to the said corporation, in as ample manner and form as any other our liege subjects, being persons able and capable in the law, or any other body politic or corporate in our kingdom of Great Britain may or can act or do. And also to have and use a common seal, and the same to change and alter from time to time as they shall think fit. And we do hereby declare and grant, that the said Institution shall be under the direction and conduct of a Committee of nine Managers, and one Treasurer, and one Secretary, to be hereafter elected by and from among the Proprietors of the Institution. And that the said *Frederick, Earl of Bessborough*, *Benjamin, Count of Rumford*, and *Richard Clark*, shall be Managers for three years, from the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and until other persons shall be chosen in their respective rooms; and that the said *George, Earl of Egremont*, *Sir Joseph Banks*, and *Richard Joseph Sulivan*, shall be Managers for two years, from the said first day of May, and 'till other persons shall be chosen in their respective rooms; and that the said *George, Earl of Morton*, *Thomas Pelham*, and *Sir John Cox Hippisley*, shall be Managers for one year, from the said first day of May, and until other persons shall be chosen in their respective rooms. And it is our further will and pleasure, that the several persons herein before named as Proprietors of the said Institution, and such other persons as shall from time to time be elected Proprietors in manner hereinafter directed, shall and may elect and choose

annually out of their own body a President; and that on his being so elected and chosen, such President shall become an ex-official Manager of the said Institution. And that such President for the time being, shall have full power from and among the Managers of the said Institution for the time being, to elect, and choose as many Vice Presidents, as to him shall seem meet and needful for the regular holding of the several meetings. And for the purpose of forwarding the general views of the said Institution, that the said *George, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham*, shall be the first President; and the said *George, Earl of Morton, George, Earl of Egremont*, and *Sir Joseph Banks*, shall be the first Vice Presidents; and that our trusty and well beloved *Thomas Bernard, Esq.* shall be the first Treasurer; and that *Samuel Glasse, Doctor in Divinity*, shall be the first Secretary for one year, from the said first day of May, and 'till other persons shall be chosen in their respective rooms. And we do hereby further declare and grant, that for the purposes of inspecting and examining the Institution, and the receipts and payments thereof, and reporting thereon, and also of consenting to such bye-laws as are hereinafter mentioned, there shall be a Committee of nine Visitors, to be hereafter elected from among the Proprietors of the Institution; and that our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin, *Francis, Duke of Bridgewater*, the right reverend father in God our right trusty and well beloved *Shute, Bishop of Durham*, and our trusty and well beloved *Thomas Bernard, Esq.* shall be Visitors for three years, from the said first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and till other persons shall be chosen in their respective rooms. And that our right trusty and well beloved cousin *Henry, Viscount Palmerston, of our kingdom of Ireland*,

and our right trusty and well beloved *John, Lord Teignmouth*, of our said kingdom, and our trusty and well beloved *Rowland Burdon, Esq.* shall be Visitors for two years, from the said first day of May, and till other persons shall be chosen in their respective rooms. And that our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and counsellor *George John, Earl Spencer, Knight elect of the most noble order of the Garter*, our right trusty and well beloved *James, Lord Somerville*, and our trusty and well beloved *Samuel Thornton, Esq.* shall be Visitors for one year, from the said first day of May, and till other persons shall be chosen in their respective rooms. And we do hereby further declare and grant, that the said Managers, or any five or more of them, (with the consent of the said Visitors, or any five or more of them, in writing under their hands) shall and may, according to the best of their judgment and discretion, make and establish such bye-laws as they shall deem to be useful and necessary for the regulation of the said Institution, and of the estates, goods, and business thereof, and for fixing and determining the manner as well of electing Proprietors, and Honorary Members of the said Institution, and likewise the Managers and Visitors of the said Institution in future, as also of electing, appointing, and removing such officers, attendants, and servants as shall be deemed necessary or useful for the said Institution, and with such salaries as shall be a reasonable compensation for their duty and attendance; and such bye-laws, from time to time, to vary, alter, or revoke, and to make such new and other bye-laws as they shall think most useful and expedient, so that the same be not repugnant to these presents, or to the laws and statutes of this our realm. Provided nevertheless, and our will is, that from and after the twenty-fifth day

of March, one thousand eight hundred, no bye-law shall be made, altered, or repealed, except by the authority of six or more of the Managers, with the consent of six or more of the Visitors, for the time being, in writing under their respective hands, and confirmed by the Proprietors at large at one of their general meetings. And we do authorize and empower the said Proprietors, as soon as conveniently may be, after every annual election to be made by the Proprietors of three Managers in the room of those whose time of serving shall be expired, to proceed to election from among themselves of a President, a Treasurer, and Secretary for the ensuing year, subject to such bye-laws respecting the manner and time of such election, as shall be made and established as aforesaid; and also, (but subject to such bye-laws as aforesaid) to proceed to the election of a President, Treasurer, or Secretary, upon any vacancy that may happen by the death or resignation of the President, Treasurer, or Secretary. Provided that it shall be lawful (in case it shall be found expedient) by such bye-laws as aforesaid, to increase the number of Managers and Visitors of the said Institution, so nevertheless as that one-third part of the Managers, and one-third part of the Visitors be annually elected by the said Proprietors. And our further will and pleasure is, that the Managers for the time being of the said Corporation, shall cause fair and just accounts in writing to be kept of all receipts, and payments, and doings by them, their officers, and agents respectively, which shall be liable to the view and inspection of the said Committee of Visitors, and which accounts shall, on the twenty-fifth day of March, in every year, or within thirty days after, be examined, audited, and reported upon by the said Visitors, or the major part of them. And it is our further will

and pleasure, at the humble suit and petition of our said loving subjects, that no Manager of the said Institution shall vote in any thing in which he has any immediate concern or interest; and that no person who is a Proprietor of the said Institution shall be capable of any place, office, or appointment under the said Institution, to which any salary, profit, or emolument is or shall be annexed. And that no such Proprietor shall be liable to any further call or demand in respect of the transactions or engagements of the said Corporation, after he shall have paid and advanced the whole of his original subscription as the qualification of a Proprietor. And we do further authorize and empower the said Committee of Managers, on such day as shall be fixed upon for their monthly meeting, (but subject nevertheless to such bye-laws as aforesaid, and also to such orders as the said Managers may make for the regulation of their own proceedings, and which we do hereby authorize them to make) from time to time to elect, and choose by ballot, such persons to be Proprietors of the Institution, as shall have been nominated by the executors or administrators of any deceased Proprietor, as hereinafter is mentioned, or shall have respectively paid, or secured to be paid to the funds of the Institution, in case of their election, the sum of Fifty Guineas, or such greater sum as shall at the time by the bye-laws of the Institution be fixed as the qualification of a Proprietor. And it is our further will and pleasure, that in case any Proprietor of the said Institution shall be desirous of parting with his right and interest in the property of the said Institution, and shall in writing under his hand notify the same unto the Managers of the Institution, then, and in such case, it shall be lawful for the said Managers, on such day as shall be fixed upon for their monthly meeting

(but subject nevertheless to such bye-laws and orders as aforesaid), from time to time, by ballot, to elect and choose in the room of such Proprietor, such proper person as shall have been nominated by such Proprietor, or shall have paid to the said funds of the said Institution, to be paid over to such Proprietor, the sum of Fifty Guineas, or such greater sum as shall at the time by the bye-laws of the Institution be fixed as the qualification of a Proprietor; and then, and in such case, the right and interest of such Proprietor so giving notice, shall cease and determine as to him and her, and shall from thenceforth become vested in such person as shall have been so elected in his or her room as aforesaid. And it is our further will and pleasure, that, in case of the death of any Proprietor, it shall be lawful for his or her executors or administrators, by writing under the hands of such executors or administrators, to nominate a person to be admitted or balloted for as a Proprietor, in the right of the Proprietor so dying; and in case such person so to be nominated shall be a lawfully born child of such deceased Proprietor, then such person shall be admitted as a Proprietor of the said Institution, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the original Proprietor thereof: but in case such person shall be other than a lawfully born child of such deceased Proprietor, then the said Managers shall proceed to determine by ballot whether such person shall be elected a Proprietor: and in case such person shall not thereupon be elected and admitted a Proprietor by the said Committee of Managers, then there shall be paid to the executors or administrators of such deceased Proprietor, by and out of the funds of the Institution, and in full of such Proprietor's right and interest, the sum of Fifty Guineas, or such greater sum as by such bye-laws as aforesaid

shall be then fixed as the qualification of a Proprietor. And we do hereby further authorize and empower the said Committee of Managers to elect and appoint such and so many Honorary Members of the said Institution as to them shall seem meet, and with such privileges, and subject to such restrictions and regulations, as by such bye-laws as aforesaid shall be fixed and established. And we do hereby further grant, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to give, devise, grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, demise, and convey any lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, not exceeding the aforesaid value of two thousand pounds a year in the whole, to or for the use and benefit of the Proprietors of the said Institution, and their successors, without license of alienation in mortmain. And also that it shall and may be lawful for the Managers of the said Institution, or the major part of them, with the consent of the Visitors of the said Institution, or any five of them, in writing under their hands (but subject to any restrictions or regulations to be contained in such bye-laws as aforesaid) for a valuable consideration, to sell, grant, demise, exchange, and dispose of any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, belonging to the said Corporation. And moreover we will, and hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, constitute and appoint, that if any abuse or difference shall hereafter happen in or concerning the government or affairs of the said Institution, or the management or conduct thereof; then, and so often we, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, authorize, constitute, and appoint the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, or Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being, the Lord High Treasurer, or in case of the vacancy of that office, the Chancellor of our Exchequer for the time being; the

Lord President of our Privy Council for the time being; the Keeper of our Privy Seal, and our principal Secretaries of State for the time being; or any three or more of them, to reform every such abuse, and to settle and adjust every such difference. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster, the thirteenth day of January, in the fortieth year of our reign.

ORDINANCES, BYE-LAWS,

AND

REGULATIONS,

OF THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SECTION I.

Of the DIRECTION *and* GOVERNMENT *of the* AFFAIRS *of the* INSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. All the affairs and concerns of the Institution, are, agreeably to its Charter, to be directed and governed by a President, and a Committee of Managers, chosen by, and from among the Proprietors of the Institution; of the Members of which Committee of Managers, one third part is to be renewed, or chosen, each year: together with one Treasurer, and one Secretary; who are to be in like manner annually chosen by and from among the said Proprietors.

SECTION II.

Of the ANNUAL INSPECTION *and* EXAMINATION *of the* INSTITUTION.

ART. 1. The Institution is to be inspected and examined annually, by a Committee of Visitors, chosen by and from among the Proprietors of the Institution; of the Members of which Committee, one third part is to be renewed or chosen annually.

SECTION III.

Of the ELECTION *of the* MANAGERS, *and* VISITORS, *and* OTHER OFFICERS, *elected by the Proprietors.*

ART. 1. The Election of the President, Managers, and Visitors, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Institution, to be chosen by the Proprietors, will take place annually at the House of the Institution, on the first day of May; or, when that day falls upon a Sunday, the Meeting for the said Elections is to be held on the next day.

SECTION IV.

Of the GENERAL MEETINGS *of the* PROPRIETORS, *and of the* MODE *of* PROCEEDING *in the Management of the Business of the Institution at those Meetings.*

ART. 1. All General Meetings of the Proprietors shall be held at the House of the Institution; and no General Meeting of the Proprietors shall be competent for the transaction of business, unless *thirteen* or more of the Proprietors be present.

ART. 2. The President of the Institution, or, in case of his absence, the senior Vice-President then present, shall preside at each General Meeting of the Proprietors: but when, at such Meeting, neither the President, nor any of the Vice-Presidents are present, the eldest of the Managers shall preside; and if no Manager be present, the eldest of the Visitors present, (seniority being always reckoned according to the order in which their respective names stand in the Charter, or shall hereafter stand in the lists,) shall preside; but if no Manager or Visitor be present, in that case, the Chairman of the Meeting shall be elected by and from among the Proprietors who are present.

ART. 3. The Minutes of the Transactions, at every General Meeting of the Proprietors, are to be entered during the progress of the business, in a Book to be kept for

that purpose; which Minutes, so entered, must be publicly signed by the President, or Chairman of the Meeting, before the Meeting is dissolved.

ART. 4. The Minutes of the Proceedings at each General Meeting of the Proprietors, are to be entered in the Minute Book, by the Secretary; or, in case of his absence, by some other person, being a Proprietor, whom the President, or Chairman of the Meeting, shall name, to act in the place of the Secretary on such occasion.

ART. 5. The Minutes of the Proceedings of each General Meeting of the Proprietors, after they shall have been fairly entered in the Minute Book, and signed by the President or Chairman of the Meeting, must also be signed by the Secretary, or by the person appointed to act in his stead.

ART. 6. Whenever, at a General Meeting of the Proprietors, the votes for and against a question proposed, shall, on the scrutiny, be found to be equal, in case the question does not relate to an election, the President or Chairman shall have a double vote; but if such question be a question of election, in that case it shall be decided by lots, and agreeably to the forms prescribed in the Bye-Laws.

ART. 7. When the business for which a General Meeting of the Proprietors is called, cannot be finished in the course of the day on which the Meeting is held, the Meeting is to be adjourned to the following day, or to the next day proper for holding such Meeting; and such Meetings are to continue

to be held from day to day, until the business for which the Meeting was assembled, shall be completed.

ART. 8. Notice of all Special General Meetings of the Proprietors is to be given in printed Letters, sent to each of them by the Secretary, at least *eight days* before the Meeting; and in this notice the objects of the Meeting are to be clearly expressed.

ART. 9. Printed notices of the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors, are to be sent by the Secretary to all the Proprietors, *eight days* at least before such Meeting; and each of these notices is to be accompanied by a printed Alphabetical List of the Proprietors; in which Lists the Public Offices of the Institution, which are, or have been held by each Proprietor, must be marked opposite to his name in a suitable abbreviation.

ART. 10. No Special General Meeting of the Proprietors can be held unless by order of the Managers,—by order of the Visitors,—or by order of the President of the Institution,—or in consequence of a requisition in writing, addressed to the President, or, in case of his absence, to one of the Vice-Presidents, signed by *eleven* Proprietors, and expressing fully and distinctly, the nature of the business intended to be brought forward at such Special Meeting.

ART. 11. It is the duty of the Managers to recommend annually to the Proprietors at their Annual Meetings, such person for election as President, and such persons

for election to the places of Managers which become vacant, in rotation, as they shall think best qualified to fill those places, and most likely to promote the interests of the Institution; and also, to recommend to the Proprietors such person for election as Secretary for the ensuing year, as they shall think most fitting for that office. It is also the duty of the Committee of Visitors annually to recommend to the Proprietors, at their Annual Meetings, such persons for election, to fill the places of Visitors, which become vacant in rotation, as they shall think best qualified to fill those places, and most likely to promote the interests of the Institution; and also, to recommend to the Proprietors, such person for election as Treasurer, during the ensuing year, as they shall think most fitting for that office.

ART. 12. No Proprietor of the Royal Institution shall be capable of holding any place, office, or appointment, under the said Institution, to which any salary, profit, or emolument is, or shall be annexed.

ART. 13. The Votes of the Proprietors, for the Election of the Officers of the Institution, shall always be given by Ballot, and agreeably to the forms prescribed in the Bye-Laws; and all other business brought forward at General Meetings of the Proprietors must be decided by Ballot whenever a Ballot is required on any specific question by *five* or more of the Proprietors present.

SECTION V.

Of the DUTIES *and* AUTHORITY *of the* MANAGERS.

ART. 1. The Managers shall cause a Repository to be formed in the House of the Institution, containing Models of such new and useful Machines, and Mechanical Inventions and Contrivances, as shall, from time to time, be invented and discovered; and such Models shall always, in as far as it shall be found practicable, be shown *in action*, or in actual use.

ART. 2. The Managers shall take the proper measures for procuring the earliest notice of such useful Mechanical Inventions and Improvements as shall be made in foreign Countries, and for procuring or preparing Models of them, and exhibiting them in the Repository of the Institution.

ART. 3. The Managers shall cause a complete Chemical Laboratory to be formed, and furnished with the necessary utensils and materials, in the House of the Institution; and they shall engage an able Chemist, as Professor of Chemistry to the Institution, who is to officiate in the said Laboratory, and to read annually one or more public Courses of Chemical Lectures in the Institution: he is also to make, and superintend, all such particular Chemical Experiments as the Managers may, from time to time, direct to be made; and give his assistance to all such Committees, appointed by the Managers for the purpose of specific scientific investigations, as may

require his aid, or stand in need of the use of the Laboratory in the prosecution of their inquiries.

ART. 4. The Managers shall cause a spacious and convenient Lecture Room, or Scientific Theatre, to be constructed at the House of the Institution, for Lectures in Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, together with a complete Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments.

ART. 5. The Managers shall take care to engage suitable persons as Professors, and Lecturers, and to cause Courses of Lectures in Experimental Philosophy, and on the Philosophical Principles of the Mechanic Arts and Manufactures, to be given annually, or oftener, at the Institution.

ART. 6. The Managers are responsible to the Proprietors, that no subjects be introduced at the Lectures of the Royal Institution but such as are connected with the objects of the Institution; and particularly that no political subject be debated, or even mentioned, at those Lectures.

ART. 7. The Managers elect and admit *Proprietors* of the Institution.

ART. 8. The Managers are, under the restrictions mentioned in the Bye-Laws, authorized to elect *Honorary Members* of the Institution.

ART. 9. The Managers have power and authority to elect and admit such persons as *Subscribers* to the Insti-

tution, *during Life*, or as *Annual Subscribers*, as they shall think proper; and to grant to them such privileges as are, or shall be specified in the Bye-Laws; and also to require of them, and cause to be paid by them, for the use of the Institution, such sums of money, or such annual contributions as a qualification, or condition of admittance, as they may, from time to time, deem to be just and necessary.

ART. 10. The Managers elect and appoint the Assistant Secretaries, Professors, Lecturers, Librarians, and all other inferior officers, and remove them when they see cause so to do; and engage and dismiss, as they see fitting, the domestic servants necessary in the House of the Institution.

ART. 11. The Managers have the direction of the House of the Institution, and make such standing orders and regulations, for the preservation of order and decorum therein, as they, from time to time, shall think proper and necessary.

ART. 12. The Managers may appoint such person, residing in the House of the Institution, as they may think proper, to act as Superintendant in the House, to preserve order and decorum therein;—to control the current expences of house-keeping;—and to inspect and direct the inferior officers and servants in the discharge of their respective duties.

ART. 13. The Managers may accommodate with apartments, such superior and inferior officers and attendants as may, with advantage to the Institution, be resident in the

house: but persons so accommodated with lodgings, must never be permitted to bring their children into the house, and lodge them therein: Nor are the children of servants, or any other children, ever to be allowed to lodge in the house, or in any part or appendages thereof.

ART. 14. The Managers for the time being, shall cause fair and just accounts, and registers, in writing, to be kept of all receipts and payments, and doings, by them, their officers and agents, respectively; which shall be liable to the view and inspection of the Committee of Visitors; and which accounts shall, on the 25th day of March, in every year, or within *thirty days* after, be examined, and audited; and reported upon to the Proprietors at their General Annual Meeting, by the said Committee of Visitors, or the major part of them.

SECTION VI.

Of the MEETINGS *of the* MANAGERS, *and of the* MODE *of* PROCEEDING *in the* MANAGEMENT *of* THE BUSINESS *of the* INSTITUTION *at those Meetings.*

ART. 1. Meetings of the Managers cannot be held at any other place than in the room set apart, or hereafter to be set apart, for those Meetings, in the House of the Institution: and no Meeting shall be competent for the transaction of business, unless *three* or more Managers be present.

ART. 2. The ordinary Meetings of the Managers for the dispatch of business, shall, agreeably to the directions of the Charter of the Institution, be held monthly, viz. on the First Monday of every month, precisely *at one o'clock*, P. M.; but the Managers may hold other ordinary Meetings as often as they may deem necessary.

ART. 3. Extraordinary, or special Meetings of the Managers may be called and held, as often as the President, or in his absence a Vice-President, shall deem a special or an extraordinary Meeting to be necessary; or as often as any *three* of the Managers, by a writing under their hands, shall express to the President their request that such special or extraordinary Meeting should be called and held.

ART. 4. Whenever a special Meeting of the Managers shall be called, the object or objects of the Meeting must be mentioned in the printed or written notice, which, in such cases, is always to be sent to the Managers, and to the Treasurer, and the Secretary, at least *two days* previous to the Meeting.

ART. 5. The President presides at all Meetings of the Managers; and, in case of his absence, the eldest of the Vice-Presidents who shall be present, according to their seniority of appointment as Vice-Presidents; and in case neither the President nor any of the Vice-Presidents shall be present, the eldest of the Managers (as they stand in the list of Managers) shall take the chair.

ART. 6. The Treasurer, and the Secretary, have each a seat, and a deliberative voice, at all the Meetings, ordinary and extraordinary, of the Managers; but all questions must be decided by the plurality of the voices of the Managers present.

ART. 7. When, in deciding upon any question by the Managers, at one of their Meetings, the voices, for and against the question proposed, shall be equal, the decision of the question shall be postponed to the next Meeting.

ART. 8. Every question that is brought before the Managers at their Meetings, must be proposed by a Manager; and, previous to its being discussed, must be formally seconded by another of the Managers present; and when it is required, either by the mover of the question, or by the seconder of it, or by any other Manager present, the names of both the mover and the seconder of the question shall be entered in the Minutes of the Meeting.

ART. 9. A question moved at a Meeting of the Managers, but which is not seconded, cannot be discussed; neither can it be entered in the Minutes of the Meeting; nor can any decision of the Managers be taken thereon; but the mover of such question, may, if he chooses so to do, cause a fair copy of his proposition, signed by himself, to be lodged among the papers of the Institution which remain under the care of the Secretary.

ART. 10. The decisions of the Managers taken at any one of their Meetings, ordinary or extraordinary, are

not to be considered as final, until they shall have been confirmed at the next subsequent Meeting.

ART. 11. In confirming the resolutions of a preceding Meeting of the Managers, no essential alterations are to be made in them, unless it be at the desire, or with the consent, of the mover, and of the seconder of them; and also with the approbation of the majority of the Managers present.

ART. 12. All questions brought forward at the Meetings of the Managers, which relate to the permanent appointment, or absolute removal, of officers with salaries, or of domestics at wages in the service of the Institution; as also, all questions relating to the determining or augmenting of the salaries or wages of persons paid out of the funds of the Institution, must be proposed at two succeeding Meetings, previous to their being discussed; and the names of the movers and seconders of all such questions, are always to be entered in the Minutes: Domestic servants, however, who behave improperly, may be dismissed immediately, by order of the Managers.

ART. 13. The Managers have power and authority to make such further regulations, respecting the mode of proceeding in transacting the business of the Institution at their Meetings, as they shall think necessary or useful; and also to repeal, or alter such regulations by them made, as often as they shall find cause so to do; provided always that such regulations be in no wise repugnant to the Laws of the Land,—nor to the provisions of the Charter—nor to the Ordinances, Bye-Laws, and Regulations of the Institution.

SECTION VII.

Of the ELECTION *of* PROPRIETORS *of the Institution.*

ART. 1. Proprietors of the Institution are elected by the Managers.

ART. 2. Every Candidate for Election as a Proprietor, must be proposed by a Manager, at one of the Monthly Meetings of the Managers; and at the next Monthly Meeting the Election must take place.

ART. 3. The Election of Proprietors by the Managers, must always be by *Ballot;* and no person can be elected unless *two thirds*, at least, of the votes of the Managers present at the Meeting, are in favour of his admission.

ART. 4. Persons elected Proprietors of the Institution, must, previous to their admission, pay, or cause, or secure to be paid to the Corporation, *Fifty Guineas*, or such sum as is, or may hereafter be fixed by the Bye-Laws, as the qualification of a Proprietor for the time being; and in case the person so elected, shall neglect, or refuse to fulfil this condition during two calendar months, his Election shall be void.

ART. 5. All such persons as shall be elected Proprietors of the Institution between the first day of May, 1800, and the first day of May, 1801, shall pay to the Corporation, the sum of *Sixty Guineas:* those who shall be so elected

between the first day of May, 1801, and the first day of May, 1802, shall pay to the Corporation the sum of *Seventy Guineas:* those who shall be elected between the first day of May, 1802, and the first day of May, 1803, shall pay to the Corporation the sum of *Eighty Guineas:* those who shall be elected between the first day of May, 1803, and the first day of May, 1804, shall pay to the Corporation the sum of *Ninety Guineas:* and those who shall be elected after the first day of May, 1804, and until other Regulations therein shall be made, shall pay *One Hundred Guineas* to the Corporation, as a qualification for their admission.

ART. 6. By the Royal Charter it is granted and ordained, that no Proprietor shall be liable to any further demand, in respect of the transactions and engagements of the Corporation, after he shall have paid the sum established as the qualification of a Proprietor of the Institution.

ART. 7. The admission of a new Proprietor must be formally notified to him by a letter from the Secretary, under the Seal of the Institution; which letter will authorize him to demand his perpetual transferable tickets of admission, and to vote at all Meetings of the Proprietors.

SECTION VIII.

Of the RIGHTS *and* PRIVILEGES *of the* PROPRIETORS *of the Institution.*

ART. 1. All the rights and privileges of Proprietors are hereditary; and transferable, under certain restrictions, prescribed in the Charter of the Institution.

ART. 2. The whole of the property of the Institution is vested solely in the Proprietors.

ART. 3. The Proprietors elect from among themselves, the President,—the Managers,—and the Visitors of the Institution;—and also the Treasurer, and the Secretary.

ART. 4. The Proprietors confirm all the Bye-Laws which shall in future be made for the regulation and government of the Institution.

ART. 5. The Proprietors have each *two transferable tickets* of admission to the Institution, which admit any persons who are the bearers of them to the Public Lectures, and to the Repository, but not to the Subscribers' Rooms.

ART. 6. The Proprietors have a right to cause drawings, or models, to be made, at their expence, of any of the machines, or instruments, in the Repository of the Institution.

ART. 7. The Proprietors, together with the Subscribers, and Honorary Members of the Institution, have the sole and exclusive use of *the Subscribers' Rooms* in the house of the Institution, where the foreign and domestic, literary and scientific Journals, and other periodical scientific Publications, are regularly to be taken in, and to lie on the table for the use of those who frequent the rooms.

ART. 8. Certificates under the seal of the Corporation shall be delivered to the Proprietors upon their admission, and recorded in the Public Register of the Institution, as evidence of their respective rights.

SECTION IX.

Of HONORARY MEMBERS *of the Institution, their Election and Privileges.*

ART. 1. No person who is a subject of HIS MAJESTY, our most Gracious Sovereign, except of the BLOOD ROYAL, can be elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

ART. 2. No Foreigner can be elected an Honorary Member of the Institution, except he be a Sovereign Prince, or the Embassador or Minister of a Sovereign Prince, or Foreign State, resident at the Court of HIS MAJESTY, our most Gracious Lord THE KING, Patron of the Institution; or except he be, a

man eminently distinguished for his knowledge in Science, or in some particular branch of Science, or in some useful Art.

ART. 3. Every Person proposed for Election as an Honorary Member of the Institution,—Persons of the Blood Royal, and Sovereign Princes only excepted,—must be recommended by *three*, at least, of the Managers, and must be proposed at one Monthly Meeting of the Managers, and balloted for at the next; and in order to his being elected, *two-thirds*, at least, of the Managers present, must vote in his favour.

ART. 4. When any person is elected an Honorary Member of the Institution, a Letter must be written to him in the English language, signed by the President, or by a Vice-President, and by the Secretary, and sealed with the Seal of the Institution, announcing to him his election, and the time when it took place; and a copy of the Charter and Bye-Laws of the Institution must be transmitted to him therewith.

SECTION X.

Of the ELECTION *and* ADMISSION *of Persons not Proprietors, as* SUBSCRIBERS DURING LIFE, *and as* ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

ART. 1. A Candidate for Election, as a *Life Subscriber*, or as an *Annual Subscriber*, must be proposed by a Manager, at a Meeting of the Managers, and the Name of the Candidate must then be entered in the List of Candidates: and at the first

Meeting of the Managers that shall be held after the expiration of *six days* from the time when the name of the Candidate was entered on the List of Candidates, the question of admission shall be moved, and a decision thereon taken.

ART. 2. Ladies are admissible as Subscribers during Life, and as Annual Subscribers, on the recommendation of certain Ladies who have been, or may in future be, intrusted by the Managers to hold books for the insertion of the names of such respectable persons of the female sex, as they may judge eligible as Subscribers.

SECTION XI.

Of the Causes and Form of EJECTION *from the Institution.*

ART. 1. Any person being a Subscriber to the Institution, who shall, contemptuously, or contumaciously, disobey and transgress the Laws and Regulations of the Institution, or shall, by speaking, writing, or printing, or in any other manner, publicly defame the Institution, or advisedly, maliciously, or dishonestly, do any thing to the damage, detriment, or dishonor thereof, shall be ejected therefrom.

ART. 2. No Subscriber is permitted, nor in future shall be permitted, to announce to the public, by an inscription on any part of the house or shop which he occupies, or to publish in any advertisement, either printed or written,

that he is a Subscriber to the Institution; and all persons so offending against this regulation shall be proceeded against as transgressors of the Bye-Laws, and ejected out of the Institution.

ART. 3. When either the Committee of Visitors, or the President of the Institution, shall see cause for the ejection of any Subscriber to the Institution, the President shall move the question of ejection at one of the Monthly Meetings of the Managers; and, at the next Monthly Meeting, the said question shall be decided by ballot; and, if *two thirds* or more of the Managers present vote for the ejection; and if this decision be confirmed at the next Monthly Meeting of the Managers by a *majority* of votes, the ejection shall take place.

ART. 4. When a Subscriber is ejected, his name is to be publicly cancelled in the List of the Subscribers of the Institution, at a Meeting of the Managers, and an entry is to be made of this transaction in the Minutes of the Meeting.

ART. 5. All persons ejected out of the Institution are rendered incapable of belonging to it in future; they are likewise rendered incapable of being employed in the business of it.

SECTION XII.

Of the RIGHTS *and* PRIVILEGES *of the* SUBSCRIBERS *during Life; and of Annual Subscribers to the Institution.*

ART. 1. *Subscribers for Life*, and *Annual Subscribers*, have free admission into the House of the Institution at all times, (Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and days publicly appointed for solemn Fasts and Thanksgiving, only excepted); and at all hours from *Nine o'Clock in the Morning*, until *Twelve o'Clock at Night*:—they, together with the Proprietors, and Honorary Members, have the free and exclusive use of the Proprietors' Rooms:—they have also free admission into the Repository, and into the Library of the Institution, and to all public Philosophical Lectures.

SECTION XIII.

Of the ADMISSION *of* PERSONS *with* TRANSFERABLE TICKETS *of Proprietors.*

ART. 1. Bearers of transferable Tickets of Proprietors will be freely admitted to all public Philosophical Lectures and Experiments of every description; and will have free admission to the Repository of the Institution; but not to the Subscribers' Rooms.

SECTION XIV.

Of the occasional ADMISSION *of* PERSONS NOT PROPRIETORS NOR SUBSCRIBERS *of the Institution, who may request to be present at the Philosophical Lectures, or to examine the Repository, or the Library, of the Institution.*

ART. 1. As soon as the local accommodations of the Institution shall be sufficient to admit strangers without inconvenience to the Proprietors and Subscribers, and not before, the Managers may grant permission for the admission of persons, not Proprietors or Subscribers, as well to the Repository, as to the Philosophical Lectures, under such conditions however, and such restrictions, as shall, by the Managers, be judged to be necessary, just, and reasonable; but strangers are never to be admitted into the Subscribers' Rooms.

SECTION XV.

Of the MEETINGS *of the* VISITORS, *and of the* MODE *of* PROCEEDING *in transacting the Business of the Institution at those Meetings.*

ART. 1. The Committee of Visitors have power and authority to form and establish such Regulations respecting their Meetings, and respecting the mode of transacting the business of the Institution at those Meetings, as they shall think

necessary or useful, and also to repeal and alter such Regulations as often as they shall see cause so to do; provided, however, such Regulations be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land,—nor to the provisions of the Charter of the Institution,—nor to the Ordinances, Bye-Laws, and Regulations of the Corporation.

SECTION XVI.

Of the APPOINTMENT *and* DUTIES *of the* TREASURER.

ART. 1. The Treasurer is elected from among the Proprietors, and his appointment is honorary, and without salary or emolument.

ART. 2. The Treasurer is not to keep any money belonging to the Corporation in his hands, but the whole of it is to remain in the hands of the several Bankers of the Institution, appointed by the Managers; and all Subscriptions and Payments are to be entered in the Bankers' Books, under the direction of the Treasurer.

ART. 3. The Treasurer is, out of the balance of the monies belonging to the Institution, at the several Bankers, to order payment to be made of such Drafts as shall be made on him by the Committee of Managers, as also of such Bills and other Payments as they shall specially direct to be paid by him.

ART. 4. The Treasurer shall enter into a Bond, with two sureties, to be approved of by the Managers, in the sum of *Five Thousand Pounds*, on condition that he duly account for, pay, and apply all such sums of money, or other property or effects belonging to the Institution, as shall come into his hands as Treasurer of the Corporation.

ART. 5. The Treasurer shall make up his accounts, and lay them before the Managers annually, at their first Meeting in the month of March, in order to their being audited by them, and prepared for the annual inspection and audit of the Visitors.

SECTION XVII.

Of the Appointment and Duties of the SECRETARY.

ART. 1. The Secretary is elected from among the Proprietors, and his appointment is honorary, and without salary or emolument.

ART. 2. The Secretary shall attend all General Meetings of the Proprietors, as also all the Meetings of the Managers. He is to take down in writing, and enter, or cause to be entered, in the Minute Books, the Minutes of the Proceedings of all such Meetings; and to give Instructions to the Secretary of Foreign Correspondence; and Directions to the Assistant Secretaries and Clerks, in every thing relating to the business

of his office. He is to see that notice be given in due form of the General Meetings of the Proprietors, and to give his directions to the Clerk to notify the Meetings of the Managers.

ART. 3. The Secretary of the Institution is to superintend the foreign and domestic Correspondence; and to do such other acts and deeds, in his official capacity, as are or shall be specially pointed out and ordained in the Ordinances, Bye-Laws, and Regulations of the Corporation.

ART. 4. The Minute Books,—Inventories,—Lists,—and Books of Accounts,—and in general all written Documents and Papers belonging to the Corporation, and relating to the business and correspondence thereof, are under the immediate care and direction of the Secretary, and he is responsible for them.

SECTION XVIII.

Of OCCASIONAL LECTURES, *and of occasional Public Philosophical Experiments at the Institution.*

ART. 1. As men of eminence in Science may be disposed to give occasional Lectures, on particular branches of Science; or to exhibit new and interesting Philosophical Experiments at the Institution; the Managers are authorized to cause, or permit, such occasional Scientific Lectures to be given, or Philosophical Experiments to be made, as often as

it can be done without deranging or interrupting the ordinary courses of the Philosophical Lectures of the Institution.

ART. 2. Whenever an occasional Philosophical Lecture is to be given, or a new and interesting Philosophical Experiment to be publicly made at the Institution, timely notice thereof will be given, by order of the Managers, to the Proprietors and Subscribers, by Advertisements in some of the public Newspapers, or by a written Notification placed and exposed to view in the Subscribers' Rooms.

SECTION XIX.

Of the COMMITTEES *to be appointed by the Managers for the Purpose of* SPECIFIC SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

ART. 1. The Managers have power to appoint as many Committees as they shall think useful, for the purpose of *specific scientific and experimental Investigation;* and to admit as Members of such Committees, any persons indiscriminately, whether they be Proprietors, or Subscribers to the Institution, or not; and to allow such Committees to hold their Meetings at the House of the Institution. A Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, are in all cases to be nominated to each Committee so appointed, and instructions given to them, by the Managers of the Institution.

ART. 2. The Managers,—the Visitors,—the Treasurer,—and the Secretary of the Institution, have a right to

attend all such Committees, as often as they shall think proper.

ART. 3. These Committees are occasionally to report their progress to the Managers, and the results of their Investigations will, as often as they shall be found interesting and useful, be communicated to the Public in the Journals of the Institution.

SECTION XX.

Of the COMMON SEAL, *and of* DEEDS.

ART. 1. The Common Seal of the Institution shall be kept in an Iron Chest, having *two* Locks, with *four* Keys; and these Keys shall be kept,—one by the President, or in his absence by one of the Vice-Presidents—one by a Manager appointed by the Committee of Managers to that trust—one by the Treasurer,—and the other by the Secretary.

ART. 2. When any person holding one of the before mentioned Keys, leaves his Residence in the Metropolis for a longer period than *fourteen days*, he shall deliver his Key into the keeping of some one of the Managers, at his option, who remains in town, and inform the Secretary of his having done so: Provided always that the Manager so named has not in his custody either of the remaining three Keys.

ART. 3. Whenever the Common Seal of the Corporation is to be affixed to any Deed or Writing, notice thereof

shall be sent to each of the Managers, at least two days previous to the completion of such business, in which notice the nature of the Deed or Writing shall be fully explained: and all such Deeds and Writings shall be passed and sealed at a Meeting of the Managers, and countersigned by the President, or Chairman, and by the majority of the Managers present, and by the Secretary; and an account of the proceeding shall be entered in the Minutes of the Meeting.

SECTION XXI.

Of the RECEIPTS *and* EXPENDITURES *of the Institution.*

ART. 1. One moiety of the amount of the sums subscribed and paid by the Proprietors of the Institution, as their qualifications at their admission, shall be vested in the Public Funds,—or in other Parliamentary Securities,—in real securities,—or in the purchase of freehold or leasehold property, in order to form a Fund for the future maintenance of the Institution; no monies, however, belonging to the Institution are to be vested in real securities, or in the purchase of freehold or leasehold property, without the consent of the Proprietors, obtained at a General Meeting of the Proprietors.

ART. 2. The residue of the Rents, Revenues, and Income of the Institution is to be laid out and employed by the Managers, for the following purposes, namely,

First, In paying the Rents and Taxes, and defraying the expences of the necessary repairs and alterations of the buildings belonging to the Institution.

Secondly, In the payment of the salaries and wages of the persons necessarily employed, with salaries and wages, in the business of the Institution; and in defraying the necessary incidental Expences of the House and Establishment.

Thirdly, In the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus, and in constructing and purchasing Models and Machinery for the Repository.

Fourthly, In printing the Journals of the Institution, and in purchasing foreign and domestic Journals, and other scientific Publications, for the use of the Libraries and Reading Rooms of the Institution.

ART. 3. All monies, the property of the Corporation, in the hands or account of the Treasurer, which shall not, in the opinion of the Managers, be wanted for defraying the current and probable expences of the Institution, shall, from time to time, be vested by the Managers in Parliamentary Securities.

ART. 4. No monies, nor any other property of value, belonging to the Institution, shall be given or disposed of by the Managers, or by any other person or persons, as *presents*, or as occasional and special rewards, or *gratuities* for good behaviour, to any persons employed with salaries, or wages, in the service of the Institution.

ART. 5. No monies, nor any other property of value, belonging to the Institution, shall be given or disposed of by the Managers, or by any other person or persons, as *presents*, or *rewards* to the authors of ingenious inventions, discoveries, or improvements.

SECTION XXII.

Of the ARTIFICERS *and* MECHANICS *employed in the House of the Institution by the Managers, in constructing Philosophical Apparatus, and in making Models for the Proprietors and Subscribers.*

ART. 1. The Artificers and Mechanics employed in the House of the Institution, are to be under the immediate inspection and direction of the Clerk of the Works, or of such other person as the Managers may appoint; who is to be responsible for their diligent attention to the business in which they are employed, as well as for their sobriety and orderly behaviour.

SECTION XXIII.

Of the MODE *of* PROCEEDING *at* BALLOTS *for the* ELECTION *of the* MANAGERS, VISITORS, *and* OFFICERS *of the* INSTITUTION.

ART. 1. On the day of the annual election, the President, or Chairman, shall take the chair precisely at *one*

of the clock, P. M.; and a balloting glass having been provided and placed before the chair, and a sufficient number of printed Balloting Lists, (according to the annexed form, A,*) having been prepared, the balloting glass shall remain open for receiving Lists until *three of the clock, P. M.;* at which time the Ballot shall be closed; and three Scrutineers shall be appointed by the President or Chairman of the Meeting, to examine the Lists, and declare the result of the Ballot.

ART. 2. When a Proprietor who receives a Balloting List does not approve of the persons therein named, but is desirous of giving his Vote for some other person or persons, he will strike his pen across the printed name or names of such person or persons of whom he disapproves, and will write over against such printed name or names, on the blank side left and prepared for that purpose, the name or names of such other person or persons for whom he is desirous to give his vote.

ART. 3. Each Proprietor who votes at an Election shall deliver his Balloting List, folded up, to the President or Chairman, who shall, in his presence, immediately put it into the balloting glass; and the name of each Proprietor who so delivers in his List, shall be marked on a printed List of the Proprietors, by the Secretary, or by the person officiating in his stead, who shall be seated near the chair, in order to be at hand to perform this service.

* See Appendix (A).

ART. 4. When the Ballot is closed, one of the Scrutineers shall open and read aloud each List deposited in the balloting glass, and file it, while the two other Scrutineers shall mark the names; and when all the Lists shall be drawn and read, the Scrutineers shall cast up the number of the votes for each person, and report the same to the Chair; when the President or Chairman shall declare those who have the majority of votes to be the persons elected to the respective offices.

ART. 5. When, at the Election of any Manager, Visitor, or Officer of the Institution, by the Proprietors, it happens that the suffrages in favour of two or more Candidates are equal, the Election shall be decided by lots, which lots shall be prepared by the Scrutineers, and drawn by the President or Chairman of the Meeting.

ART. 6. When, at a General Meeting of the Proprietors, for the purpose of electing the Officers, or any Officer of the Institution, not more than *thirteen* Proprietors appear and give in their Balloting Lists, during the time limited by the Bye-Laws for keeping the Ballot open, the Election cannot take place, and consequently must be adjourned.

ART. 7. When a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors is called for the Purpose of filling up the occasional vacancies that happen in the Committee of Managers, or in the Committee of Visitors, or among the Officers of the Institution, in consequence of Deaths, or Resignations, the proceedings at such Election shall, as far as the circumstances will

permit, be conducted conformably to the mode prescribed in this Section of the Bye-Laws and Regulations.

ART. 8. If at a Meeting of the Proprietors any question shall arise during the course of an Election respecting the Forms thereof, such question shall be decided by the Proprietors present.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY inferior officer, attendant, or servant, employed in the House of the Institution, who shall, at any time, or on any pretext whatever, receive any *present* from a Proprietor, or Subscriber, or from any stranger, or other person who shall visit or frequent the House, or be employed in it, or for it, shall, for such offence, be forthwith discharged, and rendered incapable of being employed in the service of the Institution; and the Managers will cause this regulation to stand as a clause in the printed Instructions which they give to all such persons whom they shall employ as inferior officers and attendants in the House of the Institution.

APPENDIX.

(A) FORM OF A BALLOTING LIST.

A LIST *of the Persons recommended by the* MANAGERS *and the* VISITORS *of the* ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, *to fill up the Vacancies that will happen in the Offices of the* INSTITUTION, *and in their respective Bodies, at the Election of* 1800.

PRESIDENT.	PRESIDENT.
A. B.	
MANAGERS.	MANAGERS.
C. D.	
E. F.	
G. H.	
VISITORS.	VISITORS.
I. K.	
L. M.	
N. O.	
TREASURER.	TREASURER.
P. Q.	
SECRETARY.	SECRETARY.
R. S.	

Any Proprietor who disapproves of any of the names recommended above, is requested to strike out with his pen such names as he does not approve, and to write opposite to each name so struck out, the name of the person for whom he chooses to give his vote.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MAY 1, 1800.

The Earl of Aylesford, F. R. S.
The Earl of Aldborough, F. R. S.
Sir Robert Ainslie, M. P.
Major Alexander Allen
J. J. Angerstein, Esq. M. P.
Nathaniel Atcheson, Esq. F. A. S.
James Peter Auriol, Esq.

The Duke of Bedford
The Duke of Bridgewater (*Visitor*)
The Earl of Bristol
The Earl of Bessborough (*Manager*)
Lord Viscount Bulkeley
The Rt. Hon. Lord Brownlow, F. R. S.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Boringdon, F. R. S.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Braybrooke
The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. P. R. S. (*Manager* and *V. P.*)
William Baker, jun. Esq.
John Balfour, Esq.
Sir Francis Baring, Bart. M. P.
John Baring, Esq. M. P.
John Poole Baratty, Esq.
Robert Barclay, Esq.
Robert Batty, Esq. M. D.
Col. Thomas Richard Beaumont, M. P.
Charles Beazley, Esq.
Brigadier General Bentham
Scrope Bernard, Esq. M. P. LL. D.
Thomas Bernard, Esq. (*Visitor* and *Treasurer*)
William Blaauw, Esq.
William Blake, Esq.
Gilbert Blane, M. D. F. R. S.
Samuel Boddington, Esq.
Thomas Boddington, Esq.
William Boultbee, Esq,
Matthew Boulton, Esq. F. R. S.
The Honourable B. Bouverie
Joseph Bradney, Esq.
Timothy Brent, Esq.
Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq.
Patrick Crauford Bruce, Esq.
Rowland Burdon, Esq. M. P. (*Visitor*)

James Burton, Esq.
William Bushby, Esq.
John Buxton, Esq.

The Earl of Chesterfield, F. R. S.
The Earl Cowper
The Rt. Hon. Lord Camelford
The Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, P. B. A.
The Lord Bishop of Clogher
Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. M.P. F.R.S.
Samuel Castell, Esq.
Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S.
Richard Clark, Esq. Chamberlain of London (*Manager*)
The Hon. Robert Clifford, F. R. S.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
Richard Collins, Esq.
John Cooke, Esq.
Oliver Colt, Esq.
John Crauford, Esq.

The Duke of Devonshire, K. G.
The Earl Digby
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham (*Visitor*)
The Right Hon. Lord Dundas, F. R. S.
Sir John Brewer Davis, Knight
Alexander Davison, Esq.
Thomas Davy, Esq.
William Dawson, jun. Esq.
Thomas Day, Esq.
William Day, Esq.
John Dearman, Esq.
Andrew Douglas, Esq. F. R. S.
Sir George Duckett, Bart.

William Dunlop, Esq.
Richard Duppa, Esq.
James Du Pré, Esq.

The Earl of Exeter
The Earl of Egremont, F. R. S. (*Manager* and *V. P.*)
Sir John Eamer, Knight and Alderman
James Edwards, Esq.
George Ellis, Esq. M. P. F. R. S.
Sir Henry Englefield, Bart. F. R. S.
John Esdaile, Esq.

Mr. James Fallofeild
Nathaniel Fenn, Esq.
Rev. Edmund Ferrers
Francis Freeling, Esq.

The Earl Gower
The Rt. Hon. Lord Grey de Wilton
Daniel Giles, jun. Esq.
Peter Giles, Esq.
The Rev. Dr. Glasse, F. R. S. (*Secretary*)
P. Lake Godsall, Esq.
Thomas Gordon, Esq.
Henry Grant, Esq.
John Grant, Esq. F. R. S.
Francis Gregory, Esq. M. P.
Joseph Grote, Esq.

The Earl of Hardwicke, F. R. S.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Hobart
The Rt. Hon. Lord Holland
The Rt. Hon. Lord Heathfield

The Rt. Hon. Lord Harewood
John Hale, Esq.
George Hallam, Esq.
Robert Hallifax, M. D. F. R. S.
Thomas Hammersley, Esq.
Thomas Harris, Esq.
Joseph Haskins, Esq.
Major General Hastings
Sir Edw. Cradock Hartopp, Bart. M. P.
Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart. M. P.
Sir John Macnamara Hayes, Bart.
Honourable Mr. Justice Heath
Henry Herbert, Esq.
Robert Harvey, M. D.
Sir J. Cox Hippisley, Bart. LL. D. (*Manager*)
Charles Hoare, Esq.
Henry Hoare, Esq.
Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. F. R. S.
Benj. Hobhouse, Esq. M. P. F. R. S.
Henry Holland, Esq.
Everard Home, Esq. F. R. S.
Mr. Benjamin Hooke
Henry Hope, Esq.
John Williams Hope, Esq.
Thomas Hope, Esq.
John Hornby, Esq.
William Houlston, Esq.
Benjamin Hyett, Esq. F. R. S.

John Ibbetson, Esq. F. R. S.
Christopher Idle, Esq.
Sir Elijah Impey, Knight
Henry Thomas Jones, Esq.
Inigo William Jones, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird, F. R. S.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. F. R. S.
Frederick Kanmacher, Esq.
Thomas Keate, Esq. F. R. S.
Samuel Kennyon, Esq.
The Rev. Richard King
John Kingston, Esq.

Lord Viscount Lewisham, F. R. S.
John Langston, Esq.
William Larkins, Esq. F. R. S.
James Law, Esq.
Samuel Lawford, Esq.
Johnson Lawson, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq.
John William Lubbock, Esq.
William Lushington, Esq. M. P.
William Luxmoore, Esq.

The Earl of Morton, K. T. V. P. R. S. (*Manager* and *V. P.*)
The Earl of Mansfield
The Rt. Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie
John Mac Arthur, Esq.
James Louis Macie, Esq. F. R. S.
John Macnamara, Esq.
Sir John Macpherson, Bart. M. P.
John Henniker Major, Esq. M. P. F. R. S.
Neil Malcolm, Esq.
Sir Charles Ware Malet, Bart.
William Manning, Esq. M. P.
William Marsden, Esq. F. R. S.
Thomas Marsham, Esq.
George Sulivan Marten, Esq.

Job Matthew, Esq.
Samuel Mellish, Esq.
William Menish, Esq.
George Meredith, Esq. F. A. S.
James Meyrick, Esq.
Langford Millington, Esq.
Daniel Moore, Esq.
Major General Charles Morgan
George Moubray, Esq.
William Mount, Esq.

John Nesbitt, Esq.
Doctor Lawrence Nihell
Lieut. Colonel Noel, M. P.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Ossulston

The Earl of Pomfret
Lord Viscount Palmerston, F. R. S. (*Visitor*)
The Rt. Hon. Lord Petre, F. R. S.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Penrhyn
The Rt. Hon. Thomas Pelham, M. P. (*Manager*)
Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. M. P.
Thomas Palmer, Esq.
Edward Parry, Esq.
Archibald Paxton, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Marmaduke Peacocke
The Rev. William Pearson
John Penn, Esq.
James Perry, Esq.
Thomas Pitt, Esq. F. A. S.
Wm. Morton Pitt, Esq. M. P. F. R. S.
George Powney, Esq.

Josias Du Pré Porcher, Esq.
Major Gen. Sir J. Pulteney, Bart. M. P.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Rancliffe, M. P. F. R. S.
The Rev. Thomas Rackett
George Rankin, Esq.
Joshua Reave, Esq.
William Reynolds, Esq.
Sir John Buchannan Riddell, Bart.
William Robinson, Esq.
Thomas Rowcroft, Esq.
Edward Rowe, Esq.
Count Rumford, V. P. R. S. (*Manager*)
Sir John Russell, Bart.
Capt. J. Rutherford, Royal Engineers

The Duke of Somerset, F. R. S.
The Earl Spencer, K. G. F. R. S. (*Visitor*)
The Rt. Hon. Lord Somerville (*Visitor*)
James Sales, Esq.
Francis Sastres, Esq.
David Scott, Esq. M. P.
S. F. Simmons, M. D. F. R. S.
Mr. William Simons
Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P. F. R. S.
John Skottowe, Esq.
Samuel Smith, Esq. M. P.
Thomas Woodrouffe Smith, Esq.
John Soane, Esq. F. A. S.
John Spalding, Esq. M. P. F. R. S.
Sir G. Leonard Staunton, Bart. F. R. S.
Edward Stracey, jun. Esq.

R. J. Sulivan, Esq. F. R. S. (*Manager*)
John Sullivan, Esq.
Isaac Swainson, Esq.
Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart.
John Symmons, Esq. F. R. S.

The Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth (*Visitor*)
Sir Charles Talbot, Bart.
Richard Thompson, Esq.
John Thomson, Esq.
Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P.
Robert Thornton, Esq. M. P.
Samuel Thornton, Esq. M. P. (*Visitor*)
John Trevanion, Esq. M. P.
James Trotter, Esq.
John Trotter, Esq.
John Turnbull, Esq. F. R. S.
Samuel Turner, Esq.
Lieut. John Twisden, Royal Navy
Lord Viscount Valentia, F. R. S.
George Vansittart, Esq. M. P.
Thomas Richard Underwood, Esq.

The Earl of Winchilsea (*President*)
The Earl of Warwick, F. R. S.
John Walker, Esq. F. R. S.
Joseph Lyons Walrond, Esq.
John Warburton, Esq.
James Warre, Esq.
John Warre, Esq.
John Warren, Esq.
Sir G. Webster, Bart. M. P. F. R. S.
John Wiggin, Esq.
William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.
Roger Wilbraham, Esq. F. R. S.
Glocester Wilson, Esq. F. R. S.
Colonel Mark Wood, M. P.
The Hon. James Stuart Wortley, M. P.
Nathaniel Wright, Esq.
Peter Wright, Esq.
Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. M. P.
Sir Wm. Young, Bart. M. P. F. R. S.

The following Persons were proposed and admitted Candidates for Election as PROPRIETORS *of the Institution, too late for their names to be inserted in the foregoing List.*

Lord Viscount Belgrave
Thomas William Carr, Esq.
The Rev. Edward Forster
James Frazer, Esq.
John Hinckley, Esq.
Samuel Kenyon, Esq.
Emanuel B. Lousada, Esq.
The Hon. Edward Monckton
Peter Nonaille, Esq.
William Phillips, Esq.
Charles Rooke, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord Suffield
William Sotheby, Esq.
James Strange, Esq.
William Taylor, Esq.
Josiah Wedgwood, Esq.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LADIES,

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MAY 1, 1800.

The Countess of Aylesford
Mrs. Atcheson
Mrs. Auriol

The Countess of Bessborough
Lady Broughton
The Hon. Mrs. Barrington
Miss Barclay
Mrs. Beaumont
Mrs. Bennett
Mrs. Bernard
Miss Berry
Miss Blake
Miss Boycott
Mrs. Bradshaw
Mrs. Bradshaw
Mrs. Browne
Miss Burgh

The Countess of Carnarvon
The Countess of Camden
The Countess of Clermont
The Countess of Carhampton
Lady Campbell
Lady Cunliffe
Right Honourable Lady Frances Compton
Miss Codrington
Mrs. Crewe
Miss Crewe

The Duchess of Devonshire
Miss Dashwood
Miss Drummond

Mrs. Egerton
Miss Este

The Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Finch
Lady Fawcett
Miss Emily Fitzhugh
Mrs. Fordyce

The Duchess of Gordon
Mrs. Gordon
Mrs. W. Gosling
Mrs. Henry Grant
Mrs. Henry Greville

The Right Hon. Lady Holland
The Right Hon. Lady Huntingfield
The Honourable Mrs. Harcourt
Miss Hayman
Miss Hodgson
Mrs. Huskisson
Mrs. Huber

Miss Jelfe

The Countess of Lonsdale
The Countess Dowager of Lucan
The Right Hon. Lady Lyttelton
Mrs. Leathe
Miss Leighton
Mrs. Spooner Lillingstone

The Viscountess Dowager Middleton
Hon. Lady Milbanke
Mrs. Byam Martin
Mrs. Malcolm
Mrs. Meux
Mrs. Richard Meux
Miss Meux
Miss Frances Meux
Mrs. Meyrick

The Countess of Plymouth
Viscountess Palmerston
Right Hon. Lady Petre
Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Percival
Miss Parker
Miss Pepperrell
Mrs. William Pigou

Lady Ridley
Mrs. Ravenscroft
Miss Ravenscroft
Mrs. Reynolds
Mrs. Richardson

The Countess of Sutherland
The Countess Spencer
The Right Honourable Lady Saltoun
The Right Honourable Lady Sheffield
Lady Stanley
Miss Stanley
Miss Emily Stanley
Miss Louisa Stanley
Mrs. C. Smith
Mrs. Drummond Smith (*Life Subscriber*)
Miss Smith
Miss Mary Smith
Mrs. Steers
Mrs. Sulivan

The Right Hon. Lady Teignmouth
Miss Tate
Mrs. George Thellusson
Mrs. Udney
The Honourable Mrs. Villiers
The Honourable Mrs. Stuart Wortley
Lady Wake
Miss Charlotte Wake
Miss Katherine Waller
Mrs. John Weyland
Mrs. Webber
Miss Webber
Miss White (*Life Subscriber*)
Lady Young
Lady Yonge

The Ladies named in this List are all Annual Subscribers, excepting the two who are mentioned as being Life Subscribers.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LIFE SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MAY 1, 1800.

William Allen, Esq.
Captain Apsley
Samuel James Arnold, Esq.
The Hon. Cropley Ashley, Esq. M. P.
James Atcheson, Esq.
Mr. William James Atkinson

The Marquis of Blandford
John Bacon, Esq.
William Baker, Esq.
Mr. Baker
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Charles Baratty, Esq.
Robert Barclay, Esq.
Charles Barclay, Esq.
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Jeremy Bentham, Esq.
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George Biggin, Esq.
James Black, Esq.
William Blackett, Esq.
Captain Henry Blackwood
Robert Bland, Esq.
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James Brodie, Esq. M. P.
William Brodie, Esq.
Edward Budge, Esq.
Fenwick Bulmer, Esq.
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The Earl of Carhampton
Lord Viscount Chetwynd
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William Campbell, Esq.
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James Henry Casamajor, Esq.
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George Children, jun. Esq.
John George Children
Horatio Churchill, Esq. M. P.
Ralph Clarke, Esq.
John Alder Clarke, Esq.
Sir John Coghill, Bart.
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Edward Collins, Esq.
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Alexander Copland, Esq.
John Cottrell, Esq.
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The Rt. Hon. Sylvester Douglas, M. P.
John Day, Esq.
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Lieutenant Colonel John Dorrien
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The Hon. Champion Dymoke
Sir Frederick Eden, Bart.
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Major General Egerton
George Eyre, Esq.

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Robert Home Gordon, Esq.
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Richard W. Greatheed, Esq. F. R. S.
John Grinfell, Esq.
The Hon. Charles Greville, M. P.
Henry Grunston, Esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, M. P. F. R. S.
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John Hammersley, Esq.
Thomas Philip Hampson, Esq.
The Hon. General Harcourt
Richard J. Harper, Esq.
Robert Harper, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.

Edward Finch Hatton, Esq.
Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart.
John Hawkins. Esq.
Guy Head, Esq.
Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. G. K. A.
Michael Heathcote, Esq.
John Heaviside, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S.
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Mr. Henry Merrick Hoare
Charles Holford, Esq.
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Claudius Stephen Hunter, Esq.

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Mr. W. Jessop
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Thomas Jones, Esq. M. P. F. R. S.

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Richard Knight, Esq.

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Charles Lambert, Esq.
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Richard Lee, Esq.
C. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
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Abraham Spooner Lillingston, Esq.
The Hon. and Rev. Charles Lindsay
William Long, Esq.
Captain John Lucas

The Earl of Mountmorris
Captain M'Intosh
Col. H. Malcolm
Charles Marsh, Esq.
Thomas Marsham, Esq.
George Anne Martin, Esq.
Gilbert Matthison, Esq.
Richard Meux, Esq.
Richard Meux, jun. Esq.
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William Mills, Esq.
James Milnes, Esq.
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William Morland, Esq. M. P.
Richard Mosley, Esq.
Paul Sandby Munn, Esq.
William Henry Munn, Esq.

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Evan Nepean, Esq. M. P.

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William Parsons, Esq.
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William Philips, Esq.
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William Price, Esq.
Samuel Purkis, Esq.

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Thomas Richardson, Esq.
Thomas Roberts, Esq.
Joseph Royal, Esq.

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield
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Theodore Spence, Esq.
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James Spiller, Esq.
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William Stodart, Esq.
Mr. James Stodart
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George Holme Sumner, Esq.
John Sumner, Esq.

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Col. William Thornton

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Coutts Trotter, Esq.
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Peter Vere, Esq. M. A. F. A. S.

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Joseph Windham, Esq.
Count Woronzow, jun.
Lieut. Col. Stuart Wortley
George William Wye, Esq.
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James Yerroway, Esq.
Arthur Young, Esq. F. R. S.
William Young, Esq.

The Sum to be paid by a Life Subscriber, was raised from Ten Guineas to Twenty Guineas, on the 14th of March, 1800.

AN

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MAY 1, 1800.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst
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William Ainslie, Esq.
William Anstice, Esq.
Doctor Arnold
Edward Ash, M. D.
Mr. Atcheson
William Ayrton, Esq.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire
The Rt. Hon. Lord Bruce, M. P.
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F. A. Barnard, Esq.
John Barnham, Esq.
Joseph Foster Barham, Esq.
Mr. Bateman
John Beard, Esq.
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Mr. Thomas Bensley
Robert Berry, Esq.
Robert Bingley, Esq.
Sir Charles Blagden, F. R. S.
William Blane, Esq. F. R. S.
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James Brogden, Esq.
Mr. John Britton
Daniel Braithwaite, Esq.
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Wogan Brown, Esq.
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Sir John Smith Burgess, Bart.

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The Earl of Carnarvon
Mr. Thomas Cadell, jun.
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Dr. Hector Campbell
Anthony Carlisle, Esq.
Mr. Carpue
Mr. Edmund Cartwright
John Frederick Chabannes, Esq.
George Chalmers, Esq. F. R. S.
Colonel De Charmilly
Joseph Chearnley, Esq.
Samuel Chilow, Esq.
Mr. Robert Child
William Chisholme, Esq.
Edward Bolton Clive, Esq.
Mr. Joshua Collier
John Conyers, Esq.
Lucius Concannon, Esq.
Astley Cooper, Esq.
Sir George A. Cornewall, Bart. LL. D.
Henry Coxwell, Esq.
James Court, Esq.
John Crockford, Esq.
Thomas Crookenden, Esq.
Mr. James Cumming
Col. David Cunningham
Mr. John Cuthbertson
Mr. George Cuthbertson

Mr. William Davies
Mr. John Debrett
Charles Dibdin, Esq.
Sir John Dick, Bart.
Francis Dickens, Esq.
Robert Dickinson, Esq.
William Dinsley, Esq.
J. W. Dobbs, Esq.
Mr. R. Dodd
William Drummond, Esq.
William Duncan, Esq.
John Dunnage, Esq.
James Duppa, Esq.
Andrew Hawes Dyne, Esq.
James Dyson, jun. Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Elcho
John Egerton, Esq.
Richard Ellison, Esq.
George Erving, Esq.
The Rev. Charles Este
Mr. William Este
J. Estcourt, Esq.
J. G. Estcourt, Esq.
Joseph Everett, Esq. M. P.

Sir Waltar Farquhar, Bart.
William Fawkener, Esq.
The Hon. Tho. William Fermor
Mr. John Field
The Hon. Charles Finch
The Honourable Colonel Finch
Robert Fleetwood, Esq.
C. W. Flint, Esq.
John Fordyce, Esq. M. P.
Edward Smith Foss, Esq.
William Foster, Esq.

Thomas Fowler, Esq.
Mr. William Fraser
Rev. William Freind
John Fuller, Esq.

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Gage
Mr. Gage
Sir Philip Gibbs, Bart.
Philip Gibbs, Esq.
Daniel Gibb, Esq.
Mr. William Gilbert
Mr. James Gilray
Philip Lake Godsal, Esq.
William Gordon, Esq.
Mr. Robert Gordon
General Sir William Green, Bart.
John Green, Esq.
George Grenfell, Esq.
Henry Greville, Esq.
Mr. Henry Grimes
The Hon. Walter Grimston

The Marquis of Huntley
Lord Viscount Harberton
George Hake, Esq.
The Hon. Douglas G. Hallyburton
Captain Halkett
Col. F. T. Hammond
The Rev. Doctor Hamilton
Mr. Thomas Hancock
Sir Samuel Hannay, Bart.
Mr. Harford
Mr. George Harris
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Mr. James Henderson
Mr. Robert Hennell
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Charles John Herries, Esq.
Robert Herries, Esq.
Colonel Herries
John Hicks, Esq.
Mr. James Higgins
Henry Hobhouse, Esq.
Robert Holford, Esq.
Mr. Houghton
Edward Howard, Esq.
J. S. Hudson, Esq.
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Mr. George Humphry

Captain Imhoff
Mr. Hastings Impey
John Irving, Esq.

Le Comte de Jarnac
George Jobbs, Esq.
Mr. George Jefferys
Dr. Jenner
Richard Paul Joddrell, Esq. F. R. S.
Peter Johonnot, Esq.
Gilbert Jones Esq.
Robert Bennett Jones, Esq.
Mr. Meredith Jones
G. W. Jordan, Esq.
Mr. Josbua Jowett

Benjamin Keene, Esq.
Archibald Keir, Esq.
Mr. George Kerr

Mr. B. King
Robert Knight, Esq.
D. C. Knox, Esq.

The Earl of Leicester, P. A. S. F. R. S.
Thomas Wright Lawford, Esq.
Sir William Lawson, Bart.
Lieut. Col. Sir William Lee, Bart.
George Lee, Esq.
Edward Hawke Locker, Esq.
William Long, Esq.
William Lowndes, Esq.
Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. M. P.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Melford
Mr. Caleb Marshall
Thomas James Matthias, Esq.
John Meheux, Esq.
Sir Ralph Milbank, M. P.
W. A. Miles, Esq.
Sir Andrew Mitchell, Bart.
William Mitford, Esq.
Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart.
Matthew Montagu, Esq. F. R. S.
Edmund Moore, M. D.
Thomas Moore, Esq.
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P. S. Munn, Esq.

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Mr. Charles Newbury
Francis Newberry, Esq.
Francis Nicholay, jun. Esq.
N. De Novassilzoff
Rothe Nugent, Esq.

M. O'Byrne, Esq.
Major O'Loghlin
W. O. Oldham, Esq.
Mr. Oliver, jun.
Silver Oliver, Esq.
William Oram, Esq.
Paul Orchard, Esq.

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Thomas Parker, Esq.
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General Pattison
Sir George Paul, Bart.
Mr. Paul
Mr. John Peake
Sir William Pepperrell, Bart.
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Mr. Henry Peters
Thomas Philips, Esq.
Mr. R. Philips
Wathen Phipps, Esq.
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Rev. B. W. Portal
Governor Pownall
Major William Price
Mr. John Pringle
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George Ramus, Esq.
Major James Rennell, F. R. S.
Humphry Repton, Esq.
Mr. Humphry Repton, jun.
J. J. Reynolds, Esq.

William Reynolds, jun. Esq.
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P.
M. Ridley, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Robinson
Edward Roche, Esq.
William Lorance Rogers, Esq.
William Stewart Rose, Esq. M. P.
Lieutenant Colonel Ruddock
William Ruspini, Esq.

The Earl of Selkirk
The Right Honourable Lord Robert Spencer
The Right Hon. T. Steele, M. P.
Joseph Sabine, Esq.
The Honourable St. Andrew St. John, M. P.
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Sir John Sebright, Bart.
Richard Shepherd, Esq.
Mr. Joseph Simmons
Hans Sloane, Esq. M. P.
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Mr. H. Smith
R. H. Sparks, Esq.
D. Spence, Esq.
William Spilsbury, Esq.
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Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq.
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Edward Stanley, Esq.
Alexander Stewart, Esq.
Mr. William Summers
Mr. Richard Sutton

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Mr. Charles Heathcote Tatham
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G. Thellusson, Esq.
Alexander Tillock, Esq.
Samuel Tolfrey, Esq.
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Sharon Turner, Esq.
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Ralph Watson, Esq.
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John Weyland, Esq.
Colonel White
William White, Esq.
Captain Whitby
George Wilbraham, Esq.
Francis Wilson, Esq.
Daniel Wilson, Esq.

300 Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. M. P.
William Wood, Esq.
Mr. George Jasper Wright
John Wright, Esq.
Mr. John Wright
Henry Wrottesly, Esq.
John Wyatt, Esq.
Mr. John Wyatt
Mr. Jeffery Wyatt

The Earl of Yarmouth
310 William Lawrence Young, Esq.

Annual Subscribers will in future pay Three Guineas a year each.

An annual Subscription will always be considered as commencing on the first day of January, and ending with the last day of December; and Subscriptions will be understood to be continued until the Subscriber shall require his or her name to be erased from the List of Annual Subscribers to the Institution.

TOTAL NUMBER of PROPRIETORS and SUBSCRIBERS
on the 1st of May, 1800.

Proprietors - -		281
Life Subscribers - -		267
Annual Subscribers - -		413
	Total	961

APPENDIX.

§ I.

Additional Articles to the Ordinances, Bye-Laws, and Regulations of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

"SECTION V.

"*Of the* DUTIES *and* AUTHORITY *of the* MANAGERS."

ARTICLE 15. The Managers have power to admit to the Lectures, and to the Repository of the Institution, and also to the Subscribers' Rooms, the Ambassadors, Envoys, and Ministers of foreign Princes and States, resident at the Court of His Majesty the King, our most Gracious Sovereign, and also other Foreigners of high Rank, or of distinguished Scientific Acquirements, who may occasionally visit this Country, during their temporary Residence in this Metropolis.

" SECTION VIII.

" *Of the* RIGHTS *and* PRIVILEGES *of the* PROPRIETORS *of the* " *Institution.*"

ART. 9. Every Proprietor may exchange for any limited time, not less than one year, one of his transferable Tickets, and receive in lieu thereof from the Managers, one other Ticket not transferable; which Ticket will admit the person whose name it shall bear, to all the privileges of an Annual Subscriber to the Institution; provided always that the person named by a Proprietor to hold such Ticket, be approved by five or more of the Managers. A Proprietor may in like manner, for a time limited, not less than one year, and under the conditions above mentioned, exchange both his transferable Tickets for two other Tickets not transferable, which Tickets will admit the holders of them to all the Privileges of Annual Subscribers to the Institution; but a Proprietor so exchanging for a limited time both his transferable Tickets for other Tickets, must, during that time, be considered as having transferred his personal right of admission to the Institution; he will nevertheless retain his right to be present, and to vote at all General Meetings of the Proprietors; which right can neither be transferred nor suspended.

§ II.

" SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

" *At a Meeting of the Managers of the Royal Institution of Great* " *Britain, held on Monday the 31st of March,* 1800,

" *Resolved,*

" I. That a Committee of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and CHE- " MISTRY, consisting exclusively of men eminently distinguished " for their knowledge in those Sciences, be appointed as a per- " manent Council of Reference and Consultation, in all cases " where, in conducting the affairs of the Institution, the opinions " and advice of a Committee so constituted, will be useful.

" II. That this Committee be called the Scientific Com- " mittee of Council;—that it be a standing Committee; and " that the number of persons belonging to it be not limited.

" III. That this Committee be requested to examine, from " time to time, the syllabuses of the Professors of Natural " Philosophy and Chemistry, belonging to the Institution; to " the end that no doctrines or opinion be taught or promul- " gated at the public Lectures of the Institution, but such as " are agreeable to the actual state of knowledge in science for " the time being.

" IV. That this Committee be requested to superintend all " the new philosophical experiments that shall be made at the " House of the Institution; and when in the course of these " experiments any scientific discovery shall be made that shall " by them be considered as new and interesting, that they be

" requested to cause to be drawn up, under their direction, an
" account of the same, in order to its being communicated by the
" Managers of the Institution, to the Royal Society of London.

" V. That this Committee do consist of the following persons:

" Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S.
" Sir Charles Blagden, Knt. F. R. S.
" Major Rennell, F. R. S.
" Joseph Planta, Esq. S. R. S.
" Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. S. R. S.
" Samuel Vince, A. M. F. R. S. Professor of Experimental
" Philosophy at the University of Cambridge.
" William Farish, A. M. Professor of Chemistry at the
" University of Cambridge.
" Charles Hatchett, Esq. F. R. S."

§ III.

Committees for specific Scientific Investigation.

" *At a Meeting of the Managers of the Royal Institution of Great*
" *Britain, held on Monday the* 31*st of March,* 1800,

" *Resolved,*

" That the following Committees be appointed, for the pur-
" pose of specific Scientific Investigation and Improvement, *viz.*

" 1. A Committee for the experimental and scientific Inves-
" tigation of the various processes used in MAKING BREAD, and
" of the means that can be employed for improving them.

" 2. A Committee for the experimental Investigation and " Improvement of the art of preparing cheap and nutritious " SOUPS for feeding the poor.

" 3. A Committee for the improvement of COTTAGES, and of " COTTAGE FIRE-PLACES.

" 4. A Committee for improving the construction of STOVES " for warming dwelling-houses.

" 5. A Committee for improving the KITCHEN FIRE-PLACES " and KITCHEN UTENSILS of private families.

" 6. A Committee for improving the most useful articles of " HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

" 7. A Committee for ascertaining by experiment, the effects " of the various processes of cookery upon the FOOD OF CATTLE.

" 8. A Committee for improving the KITCHEN FIRE-PLACES " and kitchen utensils USED ON SHIPBOARD; and for improving " the apparatus and process used for procuring fresh water, by " distillation, at sea.

" 9. A Committee for improving the construction of LIME-" KILNS.

" 10. A Committee for ascertaining by experiments, the " effects produced by mixing clay and other substances, in " various proportions, with coal-dust and cinders, in forming " FIRE-BALLS and COMBUSTIBLE CAKES, to be used as fuel.

" 11. A Committee for improving the composition of MOR-" TAR and CEMENTS.

" 12. A Committee for determining by experiment the best " method that can be adopted, in this climate, for building " cottages and farm-houses with PISE',—or with different kinds " of earth rammed together, in the manner practised in some " foreign countries.

" 13. A Committee of MECHANICS, for the improvement of " useful machines of all descriptions.

" 14. A Committee for improving the various processes that " are necessary in PROCURING IRON FROM ITS ORES, and in the " working and refining of iron and steel.

" *Resolved*,

" That these Resolutions of the Managers to appoint the " above mentioned *fourteen* Committees, be made known to " the Proprietors and Subscribers to the Institution, and to the " Public; and that persons desirous of becoming members of " any one or more of them, be invited to send in, to the Ma- " nagers, their names as candidates for election, distinguishing " the committees (by their numbers or otherwise) in which " they think that their knowledge and talents would be most " likely to be of use in promoting the objects of the Institu- " tion."

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§ IV.

OF THE JOURNALS OF THE INSTITUTION.

" *At a Meeting of the Managers of the Royal Institution of Great* " *Britain, held at the House of the Institution, on Monday the* " *31st of March*, 1800,

" *Resolved*,

" I. That Count Rumford be requested to take such measures " as shall be necessary, in order to facilitate the speedy publi- " cation of the Journals of the Institution, and that he be " requested to superintend that publication, employing such

" persons as his co-operators and assistants as he shall think " proper.

" II. That the Journals of the Royal Institution of Great " Britain be exclusively devoted to the diffusion of the know- " ledge of new and interesting scientific discoveries, and of " useful improvements in mechanics, arts, and manufactures; " and particularly in making known all such new inventions " and contrivances as tend to facilitate labour and render it " more productive;—to promote domestic economy, and in- " crease the conveniences, comforts, and enjoyments of life. " Neither political discussions,—nor religious disputes,—nor " the common news of the day, is ever to find a place in these " Journals: nor are the common advertisements of individuals " ever to be published in them, on any pretext whatever.

" III. That in determining the price at which the Journals " of the Institution shall be sold, care be taken to put such a " price upon the work, as shall be at least sufficient to cover all " the expenses of its publication, and pay those who shall be " employed on wages in its compilation.

" IV. That, as soon as it can be done with convenience, a " Printing-press be established in the House of the Institution."

Extract from the first Number of the Journals, which was published on the 5th of April, 1800.

" *Advertisement, respecting the Publication of the Journals of the* " *Royal Institution of Great Britain.*

" The Journals of the Royal Institution will be printed in " 8vo. of the size, and with the type here used; and they will

" occasionally be illustrated by figures and diagrams, engraved " on wood and on copper. They will be published in Numbers, " consisting each of *eight*, or *sixteen* pages, and will be regu- " larly paged, in order to their being bound together at the end " of the year. The price of the Journals will be *Three-pence* " for each number of eight pages, and *Sixpence* for each " Number consisting of sixteen pages.

" Those persons who are desirous of being furnished with " complete volumes of the Journals in boards, at the end of " the year, are requested to send in their names and places of " abode, as soon as may be, to the Clerk of the Institution, or " to Messrs. Cadell and Davies, Booksellers, in the Strand. " Those who are desirous of taking in the Journals of the " Institution regularly as they appear in numbers, are likewise " desired to send in their names and places of abode as above " directed.

" The Journals of the Institution will be delivered regu- " larly, on the days of their publication, at the houses of all " persons who take them in, who are resident within the bills " of mortality.

" No stated periods can yet be fixed for the publication of " the numbers of the Journals, but it is expected that they will " appear as often, at least, as once every fortnight.

" Proprietors and Subscribers to the Institution, who choose " to take in the Journals, will not be called upon for payment " for them oftener than once a year ; but other persons in town, " or country, who take them in, will be expected to settle their " accounts with the publisher quarterly."

BL

OFFICERS

OF THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AS THEY STOOD AT THE CLOSE OF THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE FIRST OF MAY, 1800.

PRESIDENT.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, F. A. S.
(*Elected May* 1, 1800.)

MANAGERS.

For Two Years. (*Appointed by His Majesty.*)
THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, LL. D.
COUNT RUMFORD, V. P. R. S.
RICHARD CLARK, ESQ. CHAMBERLAIN OF LONDON.

For One Year. (*Appointed by His Majesty.*)
THE EARL OF EGREMONT, F. R. S.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. P. R. S.
RICHARD JOSEPH SULIVAN, ESQ. F. R. S.

For Three Years. (*Elected May* 1, 1800.)
THE EARL OF MORTON, K. T. V. P. R. S.
THE EARL OF AYLESFORD, F. R. S.
HENRY CAVENDISH, ESQ. F. R. S.

VISITORS.

For Two Years. (*Appointed by His Majesty.*)
THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER.
THE LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM.
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For One Year. (*Appointed by His Majesty.*)
THE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, M. P. F. R. S.
LORD TEIGNMOUTH.
ROWLAND BURDON, ESQ. M. P.

For Three Years. (*Elected May* 1, 1800.)
THE EARL SPENCER, K. G. F. R. S.
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SAMUEL THORNTON, ESQ. M. P.

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